

RETIRED WITH HONOR

Maj. Gen. Elliott, U. S. Marine Corps, Reaches Age Limit.

LONG AND NOTABLE CAREER

Served in the Spanish-American War and in China.

WAS PERSONALLY COMMENDED

Has Been at Head of the Marine Corps Since October, 1903.



GEN. GEORGE F. ELLIOTT.
(Copyright by Clarendon.)

Maj. Gen. George F. Elliott, commander of the United States Marine Corps, will be placed on the retired list of the navy tomorrow, by operation of law, on account of age. The retirement follows a long and honorable career. No one as yet has been selected to succeed him at the head of the corps, but Col. William P. Biddle, the next ranking officer of the corps, will be detailed to sign all orders, correspondence, etc., pertaining to the office of commander "by direction of the Secretary of Navy." That action is taken in the hope of securing legislation providing that the office of commander hereafter shall be filled by detail for periods of four years, as in the case of chiefs of bureaus of the Navy Department.

Gen. Elliott an Alabamian.

Gen. Elliott is a native of Alabama. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps October 12, 1870, and was first stationed at the marine barracks, Portsmouth, N. H. Since then he has performed duty in various parts of the globe. Among the vessels he has served on are the *Proctor*, *Albatross*, *Albatross*, *Mechanic*, *Vandalia*, *Ossipee*, *Franklin*, *Lancaster* and *Baltimore*.

While stationed at Norfolk he served with the army during the railroad riots near Baltimore in the summer of 1877. While a first lieutenant he served with the 24th regiment of Maine, which rendered such efficient service under command of Gen. (then colonel) Heywood on the isthmus of Panama in the spring of 1885, when the American naval forces, commanded by Rear Admiral Jouett, were landed there for the protection of American interests.

His Service in Spanish War.

At the outbreak of the Spanish war in April, 1898, Lieut. Elliott was assigned to duty with the marine battalion of the North Atlantic squadron, and served with special distinction in the engagements at Guantanamo, Cuba, as a result of which he was advanced three months on the list of captains.

Returning from Cuba, Capt. Elliott was placed in command of the marine barracks in this city. In the meantime he was promoted to the grade of major, and in August, 1899, he was sent to the Philippines in command of the 24th battalion of Maine, and served with conspicuous gallantry in the engagement at Novleta in October of the same year. For his conduct and service with the corps he was personally commended by Secretary of the Navy Long and by Maj. General and Brig. Gen. Schwan of the army.

Secretary Long's Comment.

In his letter to Maj. Elliott, Secretary Long expressed his gratification of the management of the forces under your command with the Philippine insurgents at Novleta on October 8, 1899. "Taking into consideration that Spanish forces had on previous occasions been placed in the hands of the government, and that the government was unable to keep them from the island, and at one time an entire regiment had been lost there, the conduct of the forces under your command, numbering only three hundred (300), was, on this occasion, of a most creditable character. The department is proud of you and the forces under your command and its hearty commendation and congratulations." Maj. Elliott went to China during the Boxer uprising and commanded the Marine Battalion on the Manila march to the relief of the legation, and was personally commended by the legation in Peking.

Health Fails in 1900.

Col. Elliott was broken down by his services in the Philippines and was sent to the Naval Hospital at Mare Island, Cal., in March, 1900. In the following September, his health being restored, he was placed in command of the marines at Norfolk station and remained at Norfolk until February, 1903, when he was placed in command of the marine barracks in this city. In the following September, his health being restored, he was placed in command of the marines at Norfolk station and remained at Norfolk until February, 1903, when he was placed in command of the marine barracks in this city. In the following September, his health being restored, he was placed in command of the marines at Norfolk station and remained at Norfolk until February, 1903, when he was placed in command of the marine barracks in this city.

COMPLAINT OF CITIZENS

TO HAVE CONSIDERATION

Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, is expected to arrive in Washington during the next few days. The temperature here tonight will drop to the freezing point. Tomorrow will be fair and cold, with brisk westerly winds. The cold wave, according to the weather bureau, will extend over practically all the eastern part of the Rocky mountains. There is an extensive area of high barometric pressure over Alaska and the extreme northwest, where temperatures are now the lowest of the season.

BASIS OF REFUSAL

Government Strives to Show Why Dufour Rejected Business

TESTIMONY OF WITNESSES

Trial of Lewis, Huston and Dufour on Conspiracy Charge.

CHOOSING THE GUARANTORS

Evidence Submitted to Show Connection of Defendants With National Trust Companies.

That after declining to undertake the sale of stock unless guaranteed by a trust company, Everett Dufour refused to offer the stock for sale when the company selected by the applicant was not one of the several companies with which the evidence has tended to prove Lewis and Huston were connected, was the purport of the testimony offered by the government today at the trial of Lewis, Huston and Dufour for alleged conspiracy, before Justice Wright and a jury in Criminal Court No. 1.

One witness testified that when the National Trust Company was being considered as the guarantor, Dufour offered, if the company were accepted, to put up \$400 out of the \$500 fee required by the company.

Cross-examination, however, developed the fact that in the latter instance the stock was a "ready seller," and that, notwithstanding the fact it was unguaranteed, it was sold by others in this city and that several prominent business men of Washington were its promoters. This fact, the defense will claim, induced Dufour to make the offer, in order that he might secure an opportunity to make the large commissions on the sales.

Reasons for Objections.

Respecting the alleged refusal to sell stock, the cross-examination showed that Dufour objected to the company selected because it guaranteed only for twenty years instead of forty years, as the National Trust Company did. From letters written by Dufour it appeared that he learned that the president of the company whose stock was to be guaranteed suspected some connection between Dufour and the National Trust Company. Mr. Dufour refused to sell the stock under any consideration.

The witnesses examined today were Edward W. Shields, president of Nazo Company of New York, and Robert L. Coffey of Sturgis, Ky., president of the Crittendon Coal and Coke Company.

Interested in Incorporation.

Late yesterday afternoon John G. Gray of Delaware, formerly of this city, testified that he is president of the Delaware Corporation Company and that in 1909 he was visited by Lewis and Huston and requested to organize the National Trust Company of Delaware for them. He was done, he said, and at their request he acted as a statutory director, although he never owned any stock and never participated in any meeting of the corporation.

William T. Smithers, secretary of state of Delaware, testified that he was called upon by Lewis and Huston, who told him what a fine company they had, and stated that, being strangers in Delaware, they wanted him to secure some one of prominence to become a director. Witness said he declined, but at the urgent solicitation of "Gen. Huston" he guessed he "loaned the use of his name."

Moore Also Consents.

David O. Moore, treasurer of the state of Delaware, testified that while he did not own any stock in the corporation and knew nothing about it, except what he was told by Lewis & Huston, he consented to become a director.

On cross-examination it was shown that Moore had been called by the law of Delaware to own three shares of stock.

REVOLT IN HONDURAS; ATLANTIC PORTS TAKEN

Bonilla Reported to Head Insurgents, But Is in New Orleans.

SOUTH JUAN DEL SUR, Nicaragua.

November 29.—Advices today from Tegucigalpa state that the Atlantic ports of Honduras and the department of Comayagua have been captured by revolutionists under the leadership of former President Manuel Bonilla. Government forces sent to retake the territory joined the enemy.

Led Unsuccessful Revolt.

Gen. Bonilla brought about an unsuccessful revolt against the government of President Burriel. The lawless element of the army, which was government forces sent to retake the territory joined the enemy. Gen. Bonilla brought about an unsuccessful revolt against the government of President Burriel. The lawless element of the army, which was government forces sent to retake the territory joined the enemy.

Bonilla in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., November 29.—Manuel Bonilla, credited with leading the attacks on the Atlantic ports of Honduras, is in this city and has been here for some time.

MERCURY TAKES TUMBLE, COLD WAVE PREDICTED

Weather Forecaster Gives Warning of Freezing Temperature, Due Tonight.

COMPLAINT OF CITIZENS

TO HAVE CONSIDERATION

Dr. William A. White, superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, is expected to arrive in Washington during the next few days. The temperature here tonight will drop to the freezing point. Tomorrow will be fair and cold, with brisk westerly winds. The cold wave, according to the weather bureau, will extend over practically all the eastern part of the Rocky mountains. There is an extensive area of high barometric pressure over Alaska and the extreme northwest, where temperatures are now the lowest of the season.

REBELS GO RADING

Now Stealing Horses of Men Loyal to Government.

PREPARE FOR EMERGENCY

Authorities Taking Precautions to Prevent Outbreak.

MADERO GAINING RECRUITS

Insurgent Leader Reported to Be Unwounded and Active in the Cause Against Diaz.

TORREON, Mexico, November 28.—As inauguration day, December 1, draws near, the authorities here appear to show increased vigilance, due to no actual menace on the part of the revolutionists, but rather to vague rumors which cannot be traced to any authentic source. Reports continue to filter in of ranchers robbed of food and horses, and it is known that there are still several scattered bands of rebels lurking in the surrounding country. The authorities, however, have no fear for the result of the hold-up, and declare they are well prepared to meet any emergency inauguration day or at any other time.

Details of Hold-Up.

Americans arriving from points in the state of Chihuahua gave some new details of the hold-up of a passenger train on the Chihuahua and Pacific railroad by revolutionists a week ago, when a car was derailed and three Mexican women were killed.

The Americans said 100 revolutionists wrecked the train in the belief that it carried soldiers. The passengers were held prisoners by the revolutionists for twenty-four hours, but were treated well. On a promise from the railroad officers not to send a train of soldiers the passengers were released and taken back to Chihuahua in a special train.

Madero Not Wounded.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., November 28.—That Francisco I. Madero is safe and uninjured is the news brought to his family by a courier who came direct from him yesterday.

A messenger says that Madero is at present gathering his forces in the Laguna district near Lerdo and Parral. Madero was not wounded, says the courier, and is constantly gathering allies to his standard.

Conditions Becoming Normal.

Conditions in Mexico are rapidly approaching a normal status and the revolutionary disturbances are believed to be practically confined to the state of Chihuahua. That is the tone of a telegram received by the State Department today from Henry Lane Wilson, United States ambassador at Mexico City.

In the battle between the government and revolutionary forces, which was waged near Chihuahua Sunday, Mr. Wilson reports that the defeat of the rebels was accompanied with considerable loss to them. The strength of the government troops in that encounter was 600, while the defeated revolutionists numbered 400.

PLAYGROUNDS FUND GROWS AT EVEN PACE

Daily Contributions of Over \$100 Maintained, and \$4,000 Is in Sight.

Help the Playgrounds.

The Washington Playgrounds Association appeals to the public for financial help in order that \$5,000 may be raised for the playgrounds by the children each week day during November and December, January, February and March and week days during April, May and June, 1911. During the week ending October 15 the daily average attendance on the eight municipal playgrounds now open was 5,538. The playgrounds have never been more completely equipped or popular.

At a meeting of the board of directors held October 31 it was reluctantly ordered that the playgrounds be extended to December 31, unless a sufficient sum was available by that time for the maintenance of the playgrounds during the remainder of the fiscal year.

Because of the progress made, at a meeting held November 12, this was decided to be extended to December 31. Checks should be made payable to John B. Slemmon, treasurer, and mailed to room 510 Metropolitan Bank building.

With daily contributions holding above the \$100 mark, the Washington Playgrounds Association hopes to bring the grand total of the playground fund up to \$4,000 before the meeting of the executive committee.

Despite threatening weather for the past few days, interest in the campaign has not been allowed to drag. The children have taken their opportunities, between showers when necessary, to demonstrate to the public the value of the playgrounds by their own participation in the public recreation parks.

At almost any hour during daylight a number of "grown-ups" may be seen inspecting the grounds. In the afternoon, when the children turn out in force, they generally find a large gallery of adults watching their advent.

The small steel banks remain largely unknown quantities. One or two have been opened, but not enough of them to give a clear idea of how their contents will total up. Those banks located at the playgrounds are watched closely.

The steel banks placed in the various stores in the city are expected to prove a big help. The department stores and the places for Christmas shoppers should see a good many small coins dropped into the little banks.

Those who announced this morning are: Mrs. Charles G. Washburn, \$5; Miss Amy C. Leavitt, \$1; A. H. Burdick, \$1; Dr. George W. Acker, \$5; New York Avenue Playgrounds, \$1.50; Will Muhlenstein, \$5; Henry C. Burdick, \$2; H. T. Finley, \$5; W. H. Removille, \$5; Robert Caverly, \$5; Charles A. Douglas, \$5; Eugene Goff, \$5; Frank Bright, \$5; A. Friend, \$5; Edward McLean, \$20. Total, \$116.50. Total received, \$3,450.

ESTIMATED LOSS, \$750,000.

Two and a Half Million Gallons of Benzine Explode.

BERLIN, November 29.—Four tanks containing 2,500,000 gallons of benzine exploded last night in the suburb of Rummelsburg. There were no fatalities, but the whole city was lighted up by the flames. The damage is estimated at \$750,000. Other tanks holding 2,000,000 gallons were endangered.

VISITOR AT SCHOOLS

Chang Yuan-Chi Interested in Kindergarten Work.

HE SEEKS IDEAS FOR CHINA

Imperial Commissioner of Education Sees American Methods.

WORK OF NORMAL TEACHERS

He Is Taken Through Franklin School by Supt. A. T. Stuart.

Perhaps some day there will be kindergartens in China scattered all over the land, just the way there are in America. If that ever comes to pass, the class of little people who play about the big kindergarten room at the new Strong John Thompson School, 12th and L streets northwest, can have for their own special distinction, the knowledge that the germ of the idea was nurtured not a little when the tiny Emperor of Puyi's own special commissioner of education for the Chinese empire visited them intently for half an hour this morning.

Calls on Supt. Stuart.

The commissioner of education for the entire empire of China is Chang Yuan-Chi. He called on Superintendent A. T. Stuart this morning about the new Strong John Thompson School, second secretary of the Chinese legation. What he was anxious especially to see was the kindergartens.

In the country which he has left for a time the school ideas have not broken entirely away from the concepts of an exclusively oriental gentlemen who had some mighty good ideas, several thousand years back, which have not since been changed in many respects.

Consequently that great big playground full of four and five year old boys and girls, and the school which sits on the inside of a garden and the inside of a fence, interested Chang Yuan-Chi. He asked all sorts of questions.

He saw the children at the three horseshoe tables "working" with colored balls and strips of paper. He saw how courteous they are to each other, and how they test and test and test the inside of the horseshoe is a pleasant faced young lady who holds the attention of fifteen small boys and girls.

He saw that the schoolroom was just as pretty as a garden, and that the flowers were not growing there were pictures of the things children learn in school. He saw that the children had to have read to them. All of it, in every detail, was observed by Chang Yuan-Chi, who said it was marvellous to find such simple play could have been devised and put into practice so wonderfully.

So the Strong John Thompson Kindergarten may actually be reproduced on the other side of the world.

Franklin School Inspected.

The visitors went all through the Franklin School building, where there are several practice schools, and where the girls of the Normal School are in their first trials at bending the young twig.

The first school they saw was the famous practice school taught by Miss Hardy, one of the schools where the girls of the Normal School are in their first trials at bending the young twig.

Twenty-five very pretty young girls looked at the visitors with the same interest as the children. They were being taught with an earnestness and a proficiency, and a knack which was not to be expected of so young a group of children.

Especially was the commissioner interested in the workings of the Normal School, where the girls of the Normal School are in their first trials at bending the young twig.

Twenty-five very pretty young girls looked at the visitors with the same interest as the children. They were being taught with an earnestness and a proficiency, and a knack which was not to be expected of so young a group of children.

Especially was the commissioner interested in the workings of the Normal School, where the girls of the Normal School are in their first trials at bending the young twig.

Twenty-five very pretty young girls looked at the visitors with the same interest as the children. They were being taught with an earnestness and a proficiency, and a knack which was not to be expected of so young a group of children.

Especially was the commissioner interested in the workings of the Normal School, where the girls of the Normal School are in their first trials at bending the young twig.

Twenty-five very pretty young girls looked at the visitors with the same interest as the children. They were being taught with an earnestness and a proficiency, and a knack which was not to be expected of so young a group of children.

Especially was the commissioner interested in the workings of the Normal School, where the girls of the Normal School are in their first trials at bending the young twig.

Twenty-five very pretty young girls looked at the visitors with the same interest as the children. They were being taught with an earnestness and a proficiency, and a knack which was not to be expected of so young a group of children.

Especially was the commissioner interested in the workings of the Normal School, where the girls of the Normal School are in their first trials at bending the young twig.

Twenty-five very pretty young girls looked at the visitors with the same interest as the children. They were being taught with an earnestness and a proficiency, and a knack which was not to be expected of so young a group of children.

Especially was the commissioner interested in the workings of the Normal School, where the girls of the Normal School are in their first trials at bending the young twig.

Twenty-five very pretty young girls looked at the visitors with the same interest as the children. They were being taught with an earnestness and a proficiency, and a knack which was not to be expected of so young a group of children.

Especially was the commissioner interested in the workings of the Normal School, where the girls of the Normal School are in their first trials at bending the young twig.

Twenty-five very pretty young girls looked at the visitors with the same interest as the children. They were being taught with an earnestness and a proficiency, and a knack which was not to be expected of so young a group of children.

Especially was the commissioner interested in the workings of the Normal School, where the girls of the Normal School are in their first trials at bending the young twig.

Twenty-five very pretty young girls looked at the visitors with the same interest as the children. They were being taught with an earnestness and a proficiency, and a knack which was not to be expected of so young a group of children.

Especially was the commissioner interested in the workings of the Normal School, where the girls of the Normal School are in their first trials at bending the young twig.

NO GRADE CROSSINGS

W. P. Hall of Massachusetts Would Do Away With Them.

SAVING TO RAILROADS

Bay State Expert Testifies Before Presidential Commission.

ASSISTED BY TWO ASSOCIATES

Describes Methods of Regulating Transportation—Fixed Selling Price of Stock.

It would be good business and economy for railroad companies to abolish all grade crossings now protected by flagmen or gates, in the opinion of W. P. Hall, chairman of the Massachusetts railroad commission.

He was a witness before the commission appointed by the President to investigate legislative control of the issue of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations.

The carrying charges or interest on the investment involved in the abolition of the grade crossings would, on the whole, be declared, be less than the cost of protecting the crossings by gatemen or flagmen.

Mr. Hall was assisted in presenting his testimony by James F. Jackson, former chairman of the Massachusetts commission, and Clinton White, a present member.

Regulation of Stock Issues.

They upheld, in general, the provision of the present Massachusetts law regulating the amount of securities to be issued by railroad companies in the Bay state. All agreed that a commission to pass upon the propriety of stock and bond issues was necessary, and that the commission must be allowed some discretion.

Chairman Hadley asked if the commission should be required to determine the questions involved in new issues by one of three possible methods—physical valuation, capitalization as now done, or earnings and assets.

Mr. Hall contended that the commission should be allowed some discretion as to which method it would use.

In Massachusetts, he said, the law allows the commission to employ experts to make a physical valuation of the property, and to determine the value of the property by its earnings and assets.

He thought this would be a good rule to be followed in national legislation.

The estimate would be made by fixing by statute a definite and specific dividend upon the new securities to be issued. To carry out the proposed method, the commission would be required to make a check on the development of railroad property, to the development of railroad property, to the development of railroad property.

Mr. Jackson expressed the opinion that the commission, in allowing the issue of stocks, should fix definitely the selling price.

Basis of Physical Valuation.

The value of a physical valuation of the properties of the railroad systems in this country was discussed at yesterday afternoon's hearing before the commission by Judson C. Clements of the interstate commerce commission.

In answer to questions from members of the commission, Mr. Clements declared that it was unsatisfactory to name rates without knowing the facts as to the cost of the railroad properties, and more especially as to their value. The physical valuation, he added, will prove useful as a guide for determining the amount of the issue of stocks and bonds.

Mr. Clements would not, he told the commission, fix a restriction on the railroad management as to its policy in expending the proceeds of a proposed sale of bonds, but would not, for instance, prohibit the use of the proceeds to electrify a system until it is shown that the venture will prove profitable. But he would insist that the restriction that will prevent an issue of bonds or stocks in excess of the amount actually needed to carry out the proposed venture, will allow an issue sufficient to carry out the legitimate purpose in view.

As a remedy, he declared, that the law regulating the issue of stocks and bonds by railroad corporations should be as specific as possible. He conceded that there was a tendency to use the proceeds of the issue for other purposes, but he declared that the law should be so framed as to determine whether or not a certain issue would be or was in violation of the law.

As little as possible, however, he declared, should be left to the determination of the supervisory body.

LOVES PRESIDENT TAFT; VOTE FOR HIM? NEVER!

White House Enjoys Story Told by Maj. J. C. Hemphill, Richmond Editor.

President Taft has been exceedingly busy the past few days working on his message to Congress. In the few leisure moments he has had, however, he has been telling a story on himself. It happened in Richmond the other day. "I always enjoy going to Richmond," said the President. "They have a way of making you feel perfectly at home. And it is simply because they have the greatest respect for the Presidency and the man who happens for the time being to all the office. There isn't a bit of politics in the reception they give you. I know this absolutely."

In substantiation of this, Mr. Taft then proceeded to relate a story told him by Maj. J. C. Hemphill, formerly editor of the *Charleston News and Courier*, but now editor of the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. A democratic guest at the Taft luncheon sitting next to the major became enthusiastic about the President.

"Taft is simply a fellow," declared the guest. "He is the kind of man you love."

"You bet he is," remarked the Major. "But he is not the kind of man you vote for next time?"

"Vote for him? Vote for him?" exclaimed the astonished Richmond guest. "I'd see him in a—first."

TOLSTOY'S SON ACCUSES

FRIEND OF HIS FATHER

Charges Count's Death Was Due to "Malign Influence" of Count Tschertkoff.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 29.—Count Leo Tolstoy publishes a bitter denunciation of Count Tschertkoff, the intimate friend and literary agent of the late Count Tolstoy. The son declares that his father had in all educated Russia and the civilized world, and that he was directly guilty of the tragedy of Yasnaya Polyana.

"The malign influence of Tschertkoff," writes Count Leo, "caused the premature death of my father, his superhuman sufferings and the separation from his family."

But for his literary agent, the son adds, his father would have lived for many years peacefully at Yasnaya Polyana with the family who loved him and whom he loved so devotedly. The arrival of Tschertkoff was the beginning of the end.

PAIN FOR PARADE

Gen. Carter Issues Orders for Von Steuben Day.

MEMBERS OF HIS STAFF

Will Participate.

START TO BE MADE AT 2:15

President Will Review Column at Statue—Singers' Association to Take Part.

Maj. Gen. William H. Carter of the General Staff Corps, who will command the military and naval parade on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Maj. Gen. Von Steuben, U. S. A., in Lafayette Park, December 7, has issued a general order for the organization and movement of the parade. His staff will consist of Maj. Henry T. Allen, U. S. A., chief of staff; Capt. Joseph P. Tracy, U. S. A., adjutant general; and the following named aide-de-camp: Lieut. Col. Charles J. Bailey, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. Fowler Symington, U. S. A.; Capt. Henry G. Learned, U. S. A.; Capt. Jesse M. Carter, U. S. A.; Capt. Harry R. Lay, U. S. M. C.; First Lieut. J. Harry Shannon, 1st Battery, Field Artillery, N. G. D. C.; William F. Gude and Martin Wiesgard. The members of the staff will report to the commanding general at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 7th street at 2 p.m.

Organizations in Line.

The organization of the parade will be as follows:

First division: Col. Joseph Garrard, 15th Cavalry, United States Army, commanding. Band, United States Engineers, 1st Battalion, United States Engineers, Maj. William D. Connor, Corps of Engineers, commanding.

Band, United States Artillery Corps, Provisional Regiment, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Col. Adam Slaughter, Coast Artillery Corps, commanding. Company C, Hospital Corps, United States Army, Capt. William A. Wickline,